THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

THE WALLS SCHOOLSE FIRST EXISTS CHIEF PRODUCTION BUTTERS AND APRIL 29, 1877

VOL. XV .- NO. 101.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1871.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

More

THE CIRCUS ACCIDENT. Further Particulars-The Coroner's Investigation-Carelessness of the Drivers-

Another Accident Barely Averted. The Newark Advertiser of last evening says:—
The Coroner's jury on the accident to Barnum's caravan at Cranford, yesterday rendered a verdiet "That Theodore Conklin and Edward Dyer, on the 27th day of April, 1871, at Crau-ford, in Union county, accidentally and by mis-fortune were run over and killed on the New Jersey Central Railroad; and we further find that no blame is attached to the employes of said Central Railroad Company." Certificates of burial were then given Mr. Cook by the Coroner, and the bodies of Conklin and Dver will be interred at once by Mr. Barnum's mana

The manner of the accident is thus detailed: — The locomotive struck the two hind mules and the forward part of the wagon with the velocity of a cannon ball, and scattered them in pieces on every side. The wagon was smashed to atoms and strewn with its contents along the left of the track. The two mules were instantly killed and hoisted twenty feet distant into a ditch on the right Dody Conklin was thrown fifty feet into the air. He fell on his head, making a dent in the earth two or three inches deep and breaking his neck. The boy Welsh was also flung into the air, striking on his head in his descent. The others were scattered here and there along the road. The engineer of the train was bruised about the head by the flying debris, and some of the woodwork of the loco-motive was broken. Blood was spattered over the engine and over the smoking car nearly its entire length. The force of the collision was such as to cut the traces of the two forward mules like a knife, and set them free uninjured. They immediately bolted, but were afterwards captured several miles up the country.

Mr. W. W. Cook, the principal manager of the circus, on hearing of the accident, telegraphed to Mr. Barnum, who was in Bridgeport attending a lawsuit as witness. The following reply was received:-

"Bury the dead of cently. Send the wounded to Bellevue Hospital, New York. Have them treated well. Pay all expense. P. T. Barnum," Well. Pay all expense. P. T. BARNUM."

In accordance with this Mr. Cook had a eleeping car put on the 2 o'clock train, and the wounded sent to New York. They were received at Bellevue Hospital and placed under the best surgical treatment at once. Little

Tommy Walsh is sinking fast. The cavalcade, we learn, also met with a narrow escape at the Jersey street crossing at Elizabeth in the morning. The drivers were careless, allowing the ponies and mules to follow the wagon at the risk of being run over by the trains. The engineer of the New Brunswick train saw them in time to blow down brakes, coming near to a stand still, thereby saving the animals. The flagmen at the crossing could not prevent their crossing ahead of the train.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Murder in the Second Degree. Court of Oyer and Terminer-Judges Paxson and

In the case of Alfred Riley, charged with the murder of Matthew Semple, the jury, after being out all night, this morning rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree, and the Court at once imposed a sentence of ten years in the Eastern Penttentlary.

Samuel Snodgrass, who was convicted of involuntary mansiaughter in driving his dray over the boy Michael McCloskey, and causing his death, was sentenced to a fine of \$ 00 and an imprisonment of

Receiving Stolen Goods.

In the case of the Common wealth against Jacob Metzgar, Judge Paxson said:—This was a rule to show cause why the sentence should not be recon-sidered and reduced. The defendant was convicted on the 6th of April of receiving stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen, and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$500 and to undergo an imprisonment of three years, the maximum punishment provided by law for

This, like a similar sentence at the last term, was imposed from the conviction that no class of criminais are more deserving of punishment than re-ceivers of stolen goods. Since the conviction of Metzgar a strong pressure has been brough to bear to procure a miligation of the sentence, and the Court has afforded every opportunity for the defen-dant to present everything which could possibly bear upon his case. The facts of the case as disclosed upon the trial were, substantially, that in March last three burglaries were committed, and among other things a quantity of silver was stolen A portion of this was taken to Metzgar, who applied an acid test, and a number of plated spoons d forks were broken up by him and thrown down e sink When arrested Metzgar denied all knowledge of the goods, but the broken articles were found in the sink by the officers, with the owner's name still upon them. On the strong evidence produced the jury very properly convicted the defen dant despite very considerable, but not very weighty evidence of good character. The additional evidence of good character produced since indicates that the defendant has hitherto borne a good reputation for henesty among a certain class of people, who knew him only as a tavern-keeper and dealer in cigars; but I am equally satisfied that all this time—at least for several nears. he has been leading a double life one as ral years—he has been leading a double life, one as tavern-keeper and the other as a receiver of stolen The re is no class of criminals against whom the law should be enforced with more intexible firmness than receivers of stolen goods. While they abound it our midst, it is rare that the law can abound it our midst, it is rare that the law can reach them, so generally and effectually are they shielded and protected by their associates in crime. But for the facilities which they afford in the sale of stolen property there would be but few burglars and thieves. There is not a burglar in the penitentlary but will say that but for the receivers they could not ply their calling successfully, and the number of boys and young men who are en-couraged in crime by receivers is incalculable. In view of all these things we can do no less than mete out to such persons, when convicted, the severest penalties of the law.

Feeling as I do the most profound pity for the family of this unfertunate man, I consider that the interests of justice and the protection of society imperatively require that his sentence should stand. Severe though it may be, it is but a proper judgment upon a righteous verdict. Rule discharged,

Grand Jury Presentment. The Grand Jury having completed their labors, made their final presentment to the court. They have acted upon 362 bills, of which 263 were returned as true bills and 99 were ignored. The Grand Jury state nothing in their presentment except the old stereetyped visits to public institute ans, and were discharged from further attendance. Among the bills they have ignored were one against William M. Bunn, charging him with obtaining money by fran-dulent and false means, and one against Robert Fox, charged upon the oath of John H. Taggart with keeping a theatre without a license. In this latter case the Grand Jury ignored the bill and put the costs upon Mr. Taggart, notwithstanding the fact that the City Treasurer went before them and testified that Mr. Fox had not a license at the time the

The Fox-Taggart Libel. Mesers. John B. Taggart and Henry L. Taggart, publishers of the Sunday Times, were in court to receive sentence upon their conviction of libel against Rebert Fox. Mr. John H. Taggart addressed the Court, saying he desired to interpose no delay in the final disposition of his case; he admitted that the publication of the article in question was wreng and unjustifiable; he regretted it very much, and made assurance that he would not again be led into a like error; but he had been grievously provoked to it by the prosecutor. However, he was ready to submit himself to the judgment of the Court, saying that

his son had no hand whatever in the matter.

Judge Peirce reminded the defendant that newspaper publishers had not the right to sit in judg-ment upon a man's private acts and character, and when they did so they made thrusselves amenable to the criminal law. He imposed upon John H. Paggart a fine of \$100 and costs, and upon Henry L.

-The large and intelligent black dog belonging to the Providence Police Department knewn as "Dan," is a valuable animal, and is said to have been the means of saving the lives of no less than five persons since becoming the property of the city.

FIRST EDITION SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS

of The End Drawing Near.

The Grand Coup de Main.

Defeat of the Cuban Rebels. Death of James M. Mason.

Murder Conspiracy in New Jersey.

A Hired Assassin Confesses.

Defaulting Revenue Collector.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph. Communist Nomination.

Paris, Thursday noon, April 27 .- M. Rigault has been nominated Procureur by the Com-

New Batteries-The Flight from Paris. VERSAILLES, Thursday night, April 27 .- Three new batteries will open to-morrow. Two thousand persons fled from Paris to this place during yesterday.

Versaillists Shoot Their Prisoners. Paris, April 27-Thursday Evening. -Yesterday in a reconnoissance of the 185th Battalion from the barricades at Villejaef, forty Communists were surrounded by the Versaillists cavalry. The Communists retreated, but four were captured and immediately shot. One of the captured regained the lines in a dying state, and was taken to the Bicetre Hospital.

Marshal MacMahon is at Chateau Becon. At Issy the sailors have abandoned their guns, and the fort is scarcely tenable. The loss has been heavy. Hospital Hecker, in Rue de Sevres, with 445

beds, is full. Pressing Men Into the Service. Civilians are forced to fight, and also the wounded in the late war. The Nationals are dressed as sailors, to entice the loyal sailors to desert. Yesterday about fifty men and boys hanging about the Northern Railroad station

were surrounded and pressed into the service. Attack Upon Fort d'Issy. VERSAILLES, April 28, via London, April 29 .-Marshal MacMahon went to Reuil to-day, and returns to-night. Fort d'Issy scarcely replies to the Versailles batteries. An attack upon the

fort is expected immediately. The Coup de Main. Paris, April 28, via London, April 29,-There has been heavy firing to-day south and west of the city. It slackened during the afternoon, but is now again violent.

The Versalllists are attacking all points simultaneously. The erection of barricades in the interior of the city has been hastened.

The Commune has Made a Requisition for 2,000,000 francs upon the railway companies. Provisions arrive but seldom, and are growing

Berlin, April 28-Evening -General Cluseret has replied to the intercession of General Fabrice that he will propose to the Commune

Archbishop of Paris and other ecclesiastics now in prison.

Repulse of the Insurgents. LONDON, April 29 .- The Times' special despatches state that at daybreak yesterday the insurgents attacked Les Mouliniceaux, Pierre Clamart, and Chatillon, but were repulsed.

The Daily News' Paris special says that the Ministry of War accuses M. Thiers of using the Prussian guns and mitrailleuses. It is possible that before long the Central Com-

mittee will attempt to arrest the members of the The Telegraph's special says it is expected that

Fort Issy will be stormed to-night. All Communication Between Paris and the Departments will probably be stopped, the railway companies refusing to pay the money demanded of them.

British Parliament. Lendon, April 29 .- In the House of Commons last night Mr. Cowper Temple submitted a motion in favor of the reservation of part of Epping forest for a public park. The motion was opposed by Messrs. Lowe and Gladstone because the property belonged to the Crown and not to the public. Mr. Harcourt argued that the public were the owners of the ground and not the Crown. Upon a division there was a major-

ity of 101 against the government. This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, April 29-11:30 A. M.—Consols 9314 for money and account. American securities quiet and steady; U. S. bonds of 1862, 90%; of 1885, old, 9634; of 1867, 9234; ten-foriles, 8936.

There will be a holiday in the Stock Exchange on

quiet and steady; uplands, 71/d.; Orleans, 71/d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, April 29-2 P. M. Consols 984 for both honey and account. U. S. 5-288 of 1862, 9952; of LONDON, April 18 - 27. al. Condens of 1862, 99%; of money and account. U. S. 5-28s of 1862, 99%; of 1865. old 90%; of 1867, 92%; 10-49s, 89% LIVERPOOL, April 29-3 P. M. — Cotten closed dull; uplands, 7%d.; Orleans, 7%d. Sales 19,000 bales; speculation and export, 8000 bales.

LONDON, April 29 — The steamship Hanover, from a prilond at Bremen.

New Orleans, arrived at Bremen. FROM THE WEST.

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph. Indians Obstruct a Railroad Track. Sr. Louis, April 29 .- A despatch from Spring-

field, Mo., says a report is current there that George D. Orner, United States revenue collector of that district, has disappeared with some ten thousand dollars in Government funds.

A band of three hundred Indians appeared on the Kansas Pacific Rallroad yesterday between Eagle Tail and Monotony, and somewhat obstructed the track. They are thought to be a portion of the band that recently entered Monotony under a white flag to trade with the people.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS, Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph. Singular Case - Alleged Conspiracy to Murder.

NEW YORK, April 29 .- In the New Jersey Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday at New Brunswick, Theodore Willitts, the proprietor of the Brooklyn Opera House, and Mrs. Anna M. Yates, a lady of wealth, beauty, and high social standing, appeared as prisoners charged with subornation of murder. James Baxter, who caused their arrest, was formerly in the employ of Samuel Whitehead, a wealthy citizen of Washa, N. J., father of Mrs. Yates, and fatherin-law of Willitts. Baxter charges that on the 14th of July, 1870, Willitts, Mrs. Willitts, and Mrs. Yates offered him \$1000 and a house for the remainder of his life if he would serve them by killing Whitehead. They suggested that they should get the old man drunk, and burn the house with Whitehead in it. A month later Baxter says he made the attempt, pouring oil upon the floor of Mr. Whitehead's bed-room after the old gentleman had retired. The house was burned, but Mr. Whitehead escaped. On another occasion he was requested by Willitts and Mrs. Yates to entice Mr. Whitehead to the barn and then kill him, but the scheme fell through. He was then hired to waylay Mr. Whitehead and kill him, but this he did not dare to do for fear that he might be killed by another hired hand. This is the substance of Baxter's affidavit. How true it is cannot at present be known. The prisoners of course deny it. They were held in \$2000 bail each to answer at the next term of the court.

FROM WASHINGTON.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Death of James M. Mason. WASHINGTON, April 29 .- Hon. James Murray Mason, ex-United States Senator from Virginia, and Minister to England under the late Confederate Government, died at his residence, the "Cluens," near Alexandria, Va., at 10 o'clock last night.

For some time his health has been failing, and within the last month he had lost his eyesight. He died of general debility, the seat of his immediate complaint being the nervous system, which was generally deranged. He has been unconscious for a day or two, and died very peacefully.

FROM CUBA.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph. Defeat of the Insurgents.

HAVANA, April 28 .- Advices from Santiago de Cuba say that the Spanish guerilla Colonel Benitez encountered the insurgents at Cienoga Abejucos, near Bayamo, killing four and taking prisoner Captain Juan Corona, who has been

FROM THE SOUTH. I BY ASSOCIATED PRESS !

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph. Marine Disaster.

KEY WEST, April 29. - The steamer City of Galveston, from New York April 22, twisted the for-ward section of her shaft on Thursday night off the Tortugas, and returned to this port last night. She will probably be towed to Galveston.

New York Money and Stock Market. NEW YORK, April 29. - Stocks active, not so strong as at the opening. Money steady at 5 per cent. Gold, 111½, 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 114; do. 1864, do., 114; do. 1865, do. 114; do. 1865, id., 118: do. 1865, id., 118: do. 1867, 113; do. 1865, 113; le-40s, 109¾; Virginia 6s, new, 72¾; Missouri 6s, 92¾; Canton Co., 84%; Cumberiand preferred, 32; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 100%; Erie, 21%; Reading, 110%; Adams Express, 81%; Michigan Central, 122%; Michigan Southern, 112%; Illinois Central, 134%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 134%; Chicago and Rock Island, 1134; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 994; Western Union Telegraph,60.

OBITUARY.

Ex-Senator James M. Mason.

A despatch from Washington announces the death, near Alexandria, Virginia, of the Hon. James Murray Mason, for many years a Senator of the United States, and celebrated in connection with his seizure by Admiral Wilkes on board the steamer Trent, in the early stage of the recent civil war. He was the lineal descendant of an English Cavalier who escaped from the fatal field of Worcester in 1651, and came to America, purchasing a plantation in Virginia, where his descendants became one of the leading and most influential families in the State under the old slave regime James Murray Mason was the grandson of Colonel George Mason, the first of the family who rose to prominence in this country, and was born on Auslostan Island, Fairfax county, Va., on the 3d of November, 1798. He received a good education, which was completed at the University of Pennsylvania, in this city, where he graduated in 1818. He then studied law at the College of William and Mary, in Virginia, and was admitted to the bar in 1820.

Entering upon political life, Mr. Mason was elected a member of the Virginia House of Delegates in 1826, and from that time forward to the outbreak of the Southern Rebellion was seldom out of office. He was twice re-elected to the Virginia House of Delegutes, serving meanwhile as a Representative in Congress from 1887 to 1839; and in 1847 entered the United States Senate as successor to Senator Pennypacker, serving by successive re-elections until the outbreak of the Rebellion, the last term for which he had been elected not expiring until 1863. For several sessions he acted as chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, in which position he was frequently brought into more than ordinary prominence. He belonged to the extreme Southern wing of the Democracy, and was a devoted champion of secession from the start, and on January 26, 1661, was the first to sign an address to the people of Virginia from their representatives in Congress, warning them that "it was vain to hope for any measures of conciliation or adjustment from Congress which they could accept." This address further declared that the signers were "satisfied that the Republican party designed, by civil war alone, to coerce the Southern States, under the pretext of enforcing the laws, unless it should become speedily apparent that the seceding States were so numerous, determined, and snited as to make such an attempt hopeless." Pending the vote of the people of the State on ratifying the ordinance of secession, Mr. Mason also made a direct appeal to them to vote affirmatively, and, in short, proved himself to be as arrant a traitor as the Old Dominion preduced

Mr. Mason withdrew from the Senate with the rest of the Virginia delegation, but was formally expelled by resolution in July, 186). He became a delegate from Virginia to the Provisional Rebel Congress which assembled at Montgomery, but resigned in the fall of 1861, to go to England as commissioner of the Confederate Government. On October 12 he sailed from Charlesten, accompanied by E. J. McFarland as accretary, and by John Sidell, of Louisiana, the Confederate Commissioner to France, and his secretary, George Eustis. On the 24th the party arrived at Havana, where they embarked, on November 7 on the Royal English mail steamer Trent. On the following day, Admiral, then Captain, Wifkers in command of the United States man-of-Wilkes, in command of the United States man-of-

war San Jacinto, overhauled the Trent in the THIRD EDITION FOURTH EDITION Bahama Channel, and seized the two commissioners and their secretaries, in defiance of the protest of the commander of the Trent and of the English mail agent, Commander Williams. Admiral Wilkes carried his prisoners to New York, whence they were removed to Fort Warres, in the harbor of Boston, by order of Secretary Seward. Their seizure created a great sensation throughout the country, and aroused the wildest enthusiasm, Secretary Welles going so far as to formally thank Admiral Wilkes for his action. But Great Britain was thrown into even greater tumult, and Lord Palmerston's Government at once took a decided stand on the question. In a letter dated November 30, 1861, Earl Russell, the British Foreign Secretary, wrote to Lord Lyons, and, after reciting the circumstances of the seizure, said :-

"Her Majesty's Government, therefore, trust that when this matter shall have been brought under the consideration of the Government of the United States that Government will, of its own accord, offer to the British Government such redress as alone could satisfy the British nation, namely, the liberation of the four gentlemen, and thoir delivery to your lordship, in order that they may again be placed under British protection, and a suitable apology for the aggression which has been committed. Should these terms not be offered by Mr. Seward you will propose them to him."

Secretary Seward wrote a lengthy epistle in reply to this, under date of December 26, in which he discussed the seizure in all its details and with his custowary adroitness. Admiral Wilkes was compelled to bear the burden of blame for the setzure, having 'acted upon his own suggestions of duty, without any direction or instruction, or even foreknowledge of it, on the part of our Government," Then, ignoring the precedents established by Great Britain, Mr. Seward concluded his despatch as follows:-

"If I decide this case injfavor of my own Government, I must disavow its most cherished principles, and reverse and forever abandon its essential policy. The country cannot afford the sacrifice. If I main tain those principles, and adhere to that policy, I must surrender the case itself. It will be seen, therefore, that this Government could not deny the justice of the claim presented to us in this respect upon its merits. We are asked to do the British nation just what we have always insisted all nations

ought to do to us.
"In coming to my conclusion I have not forgotten that, if the safety of this Union required the deten-tion of the captured persons, it would be the right and duty of this Government to detain them. But the effectual check and waning proportions of the existing insurrection, as well as the comparative unimportance of the captured persons themselves, when dispassionately weighed, happily forbid me from resorting to that defense.

"It would tell little for our own claims to the charac-

ter of a just and magnantmous people if we should so far consent to be guided by the law of retailation as to lift up buried injuries from their graves to oppose against what national consistency and the national conscience compel us to regard as a claim intrinsically right.

intrinsically right.

"Putting behind me all suggestions of this kind, I prefer to express my satisfaction that, by the adjustment of the present case upon principles confessedly American, and yet, as I trust, mutually satisfactory to both of the nations concerned, a question is finally and rightly settled between them which, heretofore exhausting not only all forms of peaceful discussion, but also the arbitrament of war itself, for more than half a century alienated the two countries from each other, and perplexed with fears and apprehensions all other nations."

Accordingly, the two commissioners, with their secretaries, were turned over to Lord Lyons, the British Minister, on the 2d of January, 1862. This discreet action on the part of our Government doubtless averted a war between the two countries, as the position assumed by the British Government was enthusiastically supported by the mass of the English people, and had more-over the endorsement of several other European powers, Although the general drift of popular sentiment in the United States was at first in favor of holding on to the four Rebel diplomats, Secretary Seward contrived, by his adroliness, to satisfy the sense of national honor, and, by the course of his argument, even placed the British Government in a humilfating position on the question of international obligations to respect the flag of neutral and friendly powers in time of

Immediately after their transfer to the custody of Lord Lyons, Mason and Slidell proceeded to England, where they arrived about the middle of January. They were treated with great consideration by the open and avowed enemies of the United States, but failed to receive official recognition at the hands of either the English or French Government, although the ex-Emperor Napoleon III granted them a private and cordial interview on their subsequent arrival in Paris. During the greater part of the war they resided in the latter capital, and continued their intrigues until the close of the war, but without material success. The war over, Mr. Mason returned to the United States without molestation, and for some time past resided near Alexandria, Virginia, in comparative obscurity and without attempting to take any active part in public affairs. In early life Mr. Mason married a member of the historical Chew family of Germantown, and for many years was involved in a bitter litigation with other members of the family concerning the settlement of the Chew estate.

MEXICO.

Address of President Juarez.

At the opening of the last regular session of the Fifth Congress of the Mexican Republic. President Juarez submitted the following ad-

Citizen Deputies:-You now return to the exercise of your legislative functions upon the very day designated by the Constitution, as you have done in the previous periods of your sessions. This regularity in your labors demonstrates that our political institutions become every day more and more coninstitutions become every day more and more consolidated, and that it is not now easy to interrupt
their progress or to destroy it with impunity. Our
relations with the friendly powers maintain the
same smicable and satisfactory situation of which I
informed you at the opening of your extra session,
and without any good reason to fear any disagreeable change. Peace is preserved within the republic in the same manner as I stated to you a few days
since.

We ought to congratulate the nation upon the fact that after a long period of sauguinary strife to establish our free institutions and confirm our independence, we can now tranquily dedicate ourselves to the reorganization and improvement of our society. Nevertheless, we ought not to trust blindly that these institutions and this peace are entirely assured; there still exist latent elements which may destroy them; the partisans of reaction and of abuses are spying an opportunity to re-establish their former predominance, and it is necessary to redouble our lawors and our vigilance to oppose and destroy their anti-patriotic tendencies. To attain this object, it is indispensable that the nation be prepared with the proper elements not only to repress all outbreaks, but also to prevent them in

In the period of sessions which you to day begin, and which is especially set apart by the Constitu-tion to the discussion of the expenditures which are to be made, and to supply resources with which to meet them, you will have to take cognizance of questions which, under the simple title of estimates, involve the cossolidation of peace and the maintenance of our republican institutions. The Executive thinks that, while all possible enonomy is to be studied to reduce the public expenditures to the amount absolutely necessary, it would not be prudent to deprive the Treasury of those resources which are indispensable to meet the needs of the nation and to discharge with regularity its pecuniary obligations.

As being of great interest for the purpose of facili-tating mercantile transactions, and for the development of the elements of the national wealth, I will allow myself to recommend to you the pending propositions concerning a change in the laws relating to mortgages and for the removal of the obsta-cles in the way of the free exercise of mising occu-

CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Proposal

Reports of Indian Troubles.

The Return of the President.

Mr. Putnam

Etc., Etc., Etc.,

FROM WASHINGTON.

Cuba and the United States. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph,

WASHINGTON, April 29 .- It appears that the Span ish Government is very desirous of disposing of Cuba to the United States. Her main object appears to be to get as large a sum as possible. Her first proposition to our Minister, General Sickels, was two hundred millions. The sum was then reduced fifty millions, and finally to a hundred mil-tions. Some time ago Mr. Fish informed our Miniser that the Government could not at present enter talk any proposition looking to the acquisition of

A large number of Office-seekers were at the White House to-day, who have been waiting some days for the President's return. They were informed there were no vacancies at present.
Great preparation is being made at the White

A State Dinner to the Diplomatic Corps to-night. Desp tches received by the Secretary of the Inte-rior to-day from the Indian country indicate

Trouble with the Indians. Some of the peaceful tribes are on the war-path. Their complaint is that their annuities are withheld. BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Naval Orders. Washington, April 29, Commander S. P. Quack-enbush is ordered to the Navy Yard at Norfolk as enbush is ordered to the Navy 1 and at Norlolk as inspector of supplies; Lieutenant-Commander Chas. W. Kennedy, Lieutenants Murray S. Day and Rufus Waterman, and Master Edw. W. Remey, to duty on the Coast Survey, Chief Engineer James W. Thompson, Jr., to the Navy Yard at Philadelphia. Detached, Master Fred. H. Paine from torpedo duty and ordered to the Wachusett.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Exclusively to The Evening Telegroph. Daring Outrage.

New York, April 29.—About 4 o'clock this morning a cry of murder from No. 125 Elm street, occupied by Miss Catharine Manaing, attracted the police. On entering the place they found Miss Manning bound hand and foot, and her face covered with blood.
When released, she stated that about 3.30 she le

in one of the inmates, and then went to bed and fell asleep. Soon after she was awakened by some persons taking hold of her, and saw four men in room with their faces covered with handkerchiefs, After they had bound and gagged her they proceeded to rob her place. Diamond earrings were wreached from her ears, and three finger rings, a also about \$180 in money which was tied in a hand-kerchief and placed under her pillow. There were no marks on the door to lead to the belief that an entrance was forced, so the ruffians must have secreted themselves in the house during the night.

Death of Mr. Putnam. Avery D. Putnam, who was struck on the head with a car-hook by William Foster on Wednesday night last, on the corner of Forty-sixth street and Seventh avenue, lingered in the most excruciating agony till ten minutes past three this morning, when he died. Foster has been identified by Mrs. Duval and daughter, who were with Putnam at the time

Shipment of Specie. New YORK, April 29.—The specie export to-day was \$1,475,000 in gold and \$383,000 in silver. Break in the Eric Canal.

ROCHESTER, April 28 .- There is a very bad break in the Eric Canal near Fairport. Two or three boats passed through. It will take several weeks to repair the damages. It is also reported waste wier near Lyons has been broken.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Saturday, April 29, 1871.

There is a moderately active demand for capital to-day, but not more than the average for the last day of the week. The demand for commercial paper, both at the banks and outside, is very active, lenders being anxious to find settled employment for their increasing balances during the period when money and business are dull Easy rates are invariably offered for good paper having three to four months to mature, but there is no vitality to the market. The banks are taking all the good paper offering at 6 per cent. Call loans move freely at 5@6 per cent. on Government bonds and other desirable collaterals. The Government list is strong all through our

quotations, showing a further gain on closing prices yesterday, The stock market was less active, but almost uniformly strong. Sales of State 6s, second series, at 107%, and City 6s, new bonds, at

Reading Railroad was quiet but strong at 5514 @55 3-16, but no sales were reported. Pennsylvania sold at 661/2 @663/2: Little Schnylkill at 45%; Camden and Amboy at 126, and Northern Central at 48%. Oll Creek and Allegheny was very strong and in demand, with sales at 58@ Canal stocks were dull, the only sale being

The balance of the list was firm, but the sales were restricted to Manufacturers' Bank at 80 3600 31: Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Railroad at 24%, and Central Transportation at 46%.

The progress of the new United States loan is shown by the following communication from the Treasury Department:-

one of Susquebanna at 10.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C. April 17, 1671.—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., Philadel

Total subscriptions to date, \$61,570,900.

Very respectfully,

John P. Bruelow, Chief of Loan Division. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street. FIRST BOARD.

WAYS OF THE WEST.

Mews from the Dominion.

New York Stock Exchange.

Ten-hour Law.

"Erie" Troubles.

Weekly Treasury Statement.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph. Swill Milk. Sr. Louis, April 29 .- Dairymen of this city have formed an association to resist the enforcement by the Board of Health of regulations recently adopted, requiring them to furnish samples of milk for analyzation previous to its being sold; also, requiring them to keep the cow stables in strict sanitary con-dition, and cease feeding distillery slops to cows.

Fire in Warren, Ohio. CINCINNATI, April 29.—The sash and blind factory of B. F. Heiner & Co., and dwelling of David Drenher, at Warren. Ohio, were burned yesterday; loss, \$21,000; insurance \$5000 in the Lycoming river and

Fatal Accident. James Murphy, an Irishman, was run over by a train in this city last night and killed. The Afternoon Papers

when consolidated will be called the Times and Chronicle. The Chronicle editorial staff run the papers.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Stock Exchange. New York, April 29.—W. B. Clarke was to-day nominated for President of the Stock Exchange. Messrs, R. L. Culling and S. S. Sanders were nomi-

nated as members of the Governing Committee, in place of Frederick White and D. A. Pardy. The Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Co. has declared a semi-annual dividend of two and one-

half per cent., payable May 15th. Wm. Bradford, the Artist, sailed to-day, on the steamer Batavia, for England, He takes the picture "Arctic Summer," painted for Commodore Ashbury.

The Eric Troubles.

In the suit of Heath against the Eric Railroad, before Judge Blaichford, this morning, argument was heard as to the order to be entered on the de-cision on the demurrer. Mr. Field claimed that the demurrer was sustained in every material point, and asked for an order accordingly. Mr. Everts, on the other side, asked for an order that would allow his clients to amend their complaint.

FROM WASHINGTON.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph. Treasury Statement. WASHINGTON, April 29 .- The United States Treasurer holds as security for circulating notes, \$855,857,600, and as security for deposits of public moneys, \$15,716,500 mutilated notes burned during the week, \$354,360; total burned, \$42,823,224. Bank currency issued for bills destroyed, \$334,980; total amount issued, \$42,225,953 Balance due for mutilated otes, \$197,271; bank circulation outstanding this are, \$315,034,590; national gold bank circulation issued to date, \$440,000; shipments of notes during the week, \$2,752,114; of fractional currency, \$635,966; receipts of fractional currency during the week \$722,600; fractional currency counted and destroyed

during the week, \$934,400; internal revenue receipts during April, \$9,340,615. Total receipts, current fiscal year to date, \$120,688,273. Mr. W. W. Corcoran is a little easier to-day.

FROM THE DOMINION. [BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph. Prince Edward's Island.

CHARLOTTETOWN, April 29.—The New York, New-foundland and London Telegraph Company's cable connecting this island with New Brunswick, was repaired yesterday afternoon.

FROM NEW ENGLAND. [BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph,

The Ten Hour Bill.

Boston, April 29 —The Ten Hour bill, amended to apply only to minors under eighteen, passed the House by 131 to 46. New York Bank Statement.

 Loans increased.
 \$2,336,742

 Specie increased.
 1,636,311

 Legal-tenders increased
 3,889,503

Deposits increased..... 5,168,423 New York Produce Market.

New York, April 29.—Cotton unchanged; sales \$600 bales middlings at 151/c. Flour a shade firmer; sales \$500 barrels State at \$5.75@6.60; Ohio at \$6.15 @6.75; Western at \$5.75@7; Southern at \$6.05@9. Wheat quiet and held higher; new spring at \$1476 150; winter red and amber Western at \$151,2152 Corn firmer and stock scarce; sales 24,000 bushels mixed Western at 76% 50, Oats quiet; sales 19,000 bushels Ohio at 65% 67% c. Beef quiet. Pork steady. Lard quiet. Whisky quiet at 9214893c.

BALTIMORE, April 93.—Cotton quiet; middling up-land, 14%@14%c; low middling, 13%@13%c. Flour dull and prices favor buyers; Howard street superfine, \$5.75@6.12%; do. extra. \$6.70@1.25; do family, \$7.25.29; City Mills superfine, \$5.62% (21.25; do, extra, \$7.26; do, family, \$5.25.31; Western superfine, \$5.75.66.12%; do, extra, \$5.37.66, 12%; do, extra, \$5.37.66, 12%; do, extra, \$5.37.66, 12%; do, extra, \$5.37.66, 125; choice white, \$1.90; fair to prime, \$1.50.26, 1.75; prime to choice red, \$1.75.24.790; fair to good, 1.75; prime to choice red, \$1.75@1.90; fair to good, \$1.50@1.60; common, \$1.30@1.45; Ohio and Indiana, \$1.55@1.55; Pennsylvania, \$1.50@1.55. Corn—white Southern steady at 76@17c; yellow Southern quiet at 77c.; mixed Western steady at 71@73c. Oats dull at 67@08c. Mess Fork quiet at \$19. Bacon firmer; shoulders, Sc.; rib sides, 10c.; clear rib, 10%c.; hams, 16@16%c. Lard quiet at 12c. Whisky unchanged.

Philadelphia Trade Report. SATURDAY, April 29 .- Seeds-Cloverseed is dull and nominal. We quote at 7% @8%c. per ib., as in quality. For Timothy it is impossible to give reliable quotations. Flaxseed is wanted at \$2.05@2.10.

The Flour market continues dull and depressed, There is scarcely any inquiry for shipment, and the operations of the home consumers are limited to their immediate wants. About 500 barrels sold, inclinding superfine at \$5.50; extras at \$5.75.26; Wisconsin extra family at \$7; Minnesota do, do, at \$7.25; Pennsylvania do, do, at \$6.50.27; Indiana and Ohio do do, at \$7.25.26.7.15; and fancy brands at \$8.29.25, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$5.50.25.75.

The demand for Wheat is quite limited, and prices are weak. Sales of 1500 bushels at \$1.60.21.65 for Indiana red; \$1.55.21.05 for Ohio de do, and \$1.50 for choice Michigan white. Rye is scarce and firm at \$1.12.21.15 for Pennsylvania. Corn is coming forward more freely, and prices favor buyers; sales of 2000 bushels at 75c. for yellow and 74c. for Western mixed. Oats are in fair request, and 2000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western sold at 63.36.6c. In Barley and Mall no sales were reported. operations of the home consumers are limited to

640. In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.
Whicky is in small supply and commands full prices; sales of 75 barrels Western iron-bound